REFERENCE COPY

COMMANDERS DIGEST

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE • WASHINGTON, D.C.

Vol. 6, No. 2 April 12, 1969

National Security Depends on Balance of Forces

NEW ASSIGNMENT—President Nixon has named Lt. Gen. William B. Rosson (left), USA, deputy commander, U. S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam. Soon to be nominated for his fourth star, he replaces Gen. Andrew J. Goodpaster, who is being reassigned July 1 as Supreme Allied Commander Europe. Gen. Rosson is serving as Director, J-5, Plans and Policy Directorate, Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Washington, D. C.

Scientific developments compel the United States to undertake a careful review of its national strategic posture, particularly as it relates to our commitments abroad.

Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs G. Warren Nutter said he was aware of this fact March 26 when he appeared before the Subcommittee on National Security Policy and Scientific Developments of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

He said he was impressed with previous testimony that emphasized the importance of "remaining flexible and avoiding undue reliance" on any single system for protecting the United States.

As an example, Mr. Nutter told the lawmakers "we must continue to search for the proper balance between strategic and general purpose forces. Experience over the last two and a half decades demonstrates that the struggle for peace and national security depends heavily on both."

Following are additional excerpts from Mr. Nutter's statement to the House committee:

"In the unfortunate era of confrontation, which we all earnestly hope may soon come to an end, our strategic forces have deterred general war and use of nuclear weapons by our adversaries. Yet even in these times our response to threats of aggression has had to rely on more than nuclear weapons.

"We may point to the case of Europe, where our security arrangements hinge on the collective capabilities of ourselves and our NATO allies to meet aggression without nuclear weapons if the nature of the attack so prescribes.

"Over the years ahead, there will

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Secretary of Defense Laird Recommends More Cuts in FY70 Defense Budget

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird returned to Capitol Hill April 1 and told the House Armed Services Committee he had no alternative but to recommend further cuts in the January Defense budget.

"We now propose to reduce FY 1970 New Obligational Authority by $3,024 million, compared with the preliminary estimate of $2,170 million I gave you last Thursday (March 19)," the Secretary told the lawmakers.

He said the reduction in the FY 1969 supplemental request remained at $141 million, the same figure mentioned in the March 19 testimony.

The Secretary explained that the total reduction in New Obligational Authority for the two years is $3,165 million.

The net change in the amounts requested for authorization in FY 1970 is minus $1,188 million. No further changes were requested in the FY 1969 authorizations, as revised in January 1969.

Total Defense Department Outlays were estimated at $78.4 billion in FY 1969 (the same as in the January budget) and $77.9 billion in FY 1970 ($1.1 billion less than in the January budget).

The Secretary reminded the com-

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

President Asks Review of Equal Employment Opportunity

President Richard M. Nixon has directed that a thorough review be made of equal employment opportunity within the Federal Government.

In a March 28 memorandum to heads of departments and agencies, President Nixon said a report was due back to him before May 15, "with recommendations for desirable policy and program changes in regard to those efforts."

In this regard, he said, "The concept of nondiscrimination is inherent in the Civil Service Act of 1883, which calls for a Federal service based on merit and fitness alone. 'Nondiscrimination' was broadened by President Eisenhower to 'equal employment opportunity' with his issuance of Executive Order 10590 in 1955.

"In the years that followed, other Executive Orders designed to insure equal opportunity in the employment, development, advancement and treatment of employees of the Federal Government have been issued. This series of Presidential directives reflects continuing support for this program at the highest levels of Government.

"I want to emphasize my own official and personal endorsement of a strong policy of equal employment opportunity within the Federal Government. I am determined that the Executive Branch of the Government lead the way as an equal opportuni employer.

"Although under the leadership the Civil Service Commission signi cant progress has been made towar the goal of equal opportunity, mu remains to be done.

"Accordingly, I have directed t Chairman of the Commission to ma a thorough review of all present e forts to achieve equal employment o portunity within the Federal Gover ment and to report back to me or before May 15, 1969, with reco mendations for desirable policy a program changes in regard to tho efforts.

"Meanwhile, I want every reaso able effort made to insure that t Federal Government is an equal o portunity employer. I further ur you, if you have not already done to communicate your personal su port for this program to all offici and employees of your agency."

Balance of Forces

(Continued from Page 1)

certainly be significant developments affecting the mobility and firepower of our forces. At the moment, it does not seem likely that innovations on the horizon will involve the same leap in technology brought about by introduction of fission weapons. While we can never be certain, it also does not seem likely those innovations over the next few years will radically alter the basic ingredients of our defensive posture."

Mr. Nutter said technological progress in the military sphere is becoming more and more widely diffused over the globe, but added that "the United States and the Soviet Union will probably retain their lead over other countries in the immediate future. Our own security interests in Europe and Asia," he said, "will continue to depend heavily on close cooperation with our allies, and it will be in our mutual interests to work together with our friends. "If we are to proceed with innovative improvements while strengthening the alliances undertaken with our friends," he said, "we must be mindful of the interests of our allies."

As an example, he said the ABM debate has been, and will continue to be, closely observed by our allies. "Their legitimate concerns over deployment of that system have been carefully taken into account," he added.

The point to be made, Mr. Nutter explained, "is that we must keep in mind the repercussions of technological advances on our friends as well as adversaries."

JOINT LOGISTICS CONFERENCE—Attending the conference left to ri are Gen. F. J. Chesarek, Commanding General, Army Materiel Comma Adm. I. J. Galantin, Chief, Navy Material Command; Gen. James Fergus Commander, Air Force Systems Command; Gen. Jack G. Merrell, Command Air Force Logistics Command, and Maj. Gen. Wallace H. Robinson, Quartermaster General of the Marine Corps, hold their quarterly conferen

VISITING SENATOR—Senator Harry F. Byrd, Jr., D-Va., is greeted by Lt. Gen. Lewis J. Fields, commanding general, Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico, Va. upon arrival at the command.

Air Force Is Developing New Device To Assist Pilots In Finding Targets

The combination of a remotely-controlled TV type camera and a display screen which will allow a pilot to more easily detect and strike targets on the ground is being developed by the Air Force.

Development of the new electro-optical device, called an airborne helmet-mounted display, is being managed by the Aerospace Medical Research Laboratories at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio.

The display screen, when coupled with the television camera mounted on the aircraft, will enable the pilot to see beyond aircraft structure that otherwise obscures his vision. Electronic sensors, built into the side of the helmet move the cameras in the same direction the pilot is looking.

The helmet-mounted display projects a viewing screen about the size of a half-dollar, 18 inches in front of the pilot's right or left eye, depending on which side of the helmet the display is attached. The image on the screen is magnified through optics in the device.

The pilot no longer has to readjust his vision between the cockpit display and the outside world, because he is seeing the same thing on his helmet that he would see—and at the same depth of field—if he looked out of his aircraft.

The helmet display, allows the pilot to see the air speed, altitude and other information on the outer perimeter of the display, making it unnecessary for the pilot to take his eyes off target to check the instruments.

The screen display permits imagery to be presented to the crew member at a scale which aids target identification, location, acquisition, and weapons accuracies. It also prevents the display image from being interfered with by bright sunlight, and is designed to "see" even when the pilot can't.

Weighing only one pound, the display consists of a one-inch cathode ray tube, projection optics and small electrical cables. It can be detached in case of emergency.

Defense Lifts Travel Ban

The restrictions on space available travel overseas by active duty, retired servicemen and their dependents which was imposed in March of last year has been lifted by the Department of Defense.

The ban was imposed more than a year ago in an effort to help alleviate the country's balance of payments problems.

In making the announcement, Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird said, "I took this action after a thorough review of all the factors. The balance of payments expenditures involved were minute but the morale impact throughout the Department of Defense—and on retired service people—was widespread and substantial. Further, since such travel has been available to active and retired service people for many years, I believe its restoration is both reasonable and fair."

With the restrictions off, active and retired military personnel and their dependents will now be authorized space available transportation on military vessels and aircraft. This includes travel from the United States, its territories, possessions, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and Guantanamo Naval Base, to countries where such travel is available.

Other forms of space available travel, such as dependent's educational travel, for medical observation and treatment, emergency travel and other similar circumstances, which were not affected by the ban, will remain the same.

The Defense Department said the policy change, which is effective immediately, will not cause any additional expenditures by the Department of Defense. The DOD transportation facilities concerned are being notified immediately and that portion of the DOD directive which imposed the restriction is being amended to incorporate the new policy.

NATO'S SUCCESSFUL DECADES

April 4, 1949 – April 4, 1969

"In its original purpose, NATO has been a resounding success; Europe and America, the old world and the new working together, have proven that the dream of collective security can be made a reality." These were President Nixon's words at NATO headquarters February 24.

This week, Foreign Ministers of NATO's 15 member states convened in Washington and began NATO's third decade of consultations to preserve the peace. Below are excerpts from a recent Department of State assessment of NATO's achievements, published in the *Department of State News Letter*, March 1969.

NATO is the product of World War II's aftermath when the hope that the Soviet Union would cooperate with the West in the interest of peace was squelched by an aggressive Soviet policy of territorial expansion and control in Eastern Europe. Soviet territorial annexations during the Second World War had totalled almost 200,000 square miles of territory encompassing over 20 million inhabitants. Within three years after the end of the war, from 1945 to 1948, an area of 390,000 square miles and a population of over 90 million non-Russian inhabitants had fallen under Soviet domination.

At the same time, the Soviet Union remained on a wartime footing. Its military forces were at levels exceeding four million men. Allied forces in Europe, within a year of the surrender of Germany, had wilted from five million to some 880,000 men. It was a bleak and disturbing picture. Faced with a fundamental lack of cooperation, Soviet expansionism and military prowess, the free countries of Europe felt gravely threatened.

Need for Common Defense

The general uncertainty of the security situation in Europe in the immediate post-war period led five West European nations to consider the terms of a treaty of mutual assistance. These discussions among Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom led to the signing, early in 1948, of the Brussels Treaty. The five pledged to build up a common defense system and to strengthen their economic and cultural ties. But before the ink was dry a chill wind swept in from the East. The Soviets moved to blockade Berlin. The implication was clear: The West would have to do more to shore up its defenses.

The most practical solution seemed to lie in the concept of a single mutual defense system for the North Atlantic area. Recognizing that the security of North America was tied directly to the security of Europe, both Canada and the United States were receptive to the idea.

By the summer of 1948 point dis- cussions with the Brussels Treaty powers were underway. By fall, they had reached a complete identity of views. In April of the following year the seven, joined by Denmark, Iceland, Italy, Norway and Portugal, signed the North Atlantic Treaty. Greece and Turkey acceded to the Treaty in 1952 and the Federal Republic of Germany in 1955.

Acceding to the Atlantic pact was a new experience for the United States. A 160-year tradition of avoiding permanent alliances was abandoned as the United States found itself in a new community of common ideals and shared strategic interest. Isolationism had fallen victim to a changing world.

The North Atlantic Treaty has a dual aspect. It proclaims the importance of economic and social progress and, at the same time, affirms a security policy based on the inherent right of collective self-defense. Its key provision, of course, is the pledge that an armed attack against one or more of its members is an attack against them all.

Deterrence to Aggression

Over the ensuing 20 years NATO's collective defense has successfully deterred aggression and kept the peace in Europe. NATO has succeeded in strengthening the military security of the Western Allies from its post-war low to the point where today it is a creditable deterrent to the combined military might of the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies. As such the NATO alliance constitutes an important contribution to continued peace and stability on the continent. Today NATO nations stand guard over an area of 8½ million square miles and their forces total in excess of five million men.

Although NATO exists to counter any military threat to the West, it is much more than just a military alliance. Its ultimate purpose—reaffirmed in its 1967 report on "The Future Tasks of the Alliance"—is the achievement of a just and lasting peaceful order

Europe accompanied by appropriate security guarantees. So NATO's efforts can be grouped into two broad categories—deterrence and detente. There is nothing inconsistent in NATO wearing these two hats.

A Forum for Consultation

In a world of uncertainties, collective defense is an effective means of furthering that climate of international stability so essential to any effort directed toward a relaxation of tensions. NATO's role in the search for detente has been to provide a forum for Allied consultation and cooperation, and to open the way to efforts by the Allies, individually and collectively, that promise to lead to a real lessening of tension without sacrificing vital security interests. However, the Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia dealt a sharp blow to the cause of detente.

In its two decades of existence, NATO has proven its adaptability to change. The record of the last several years bears testimony to this. When France withdrew from the integrated military command structure of the Alliance, the North Atlantic Council and NATO's French-based military elements moved smoothly to new locations.

France, of course, remains a member of the Alliance. Additionally, within the last two years NATO, among other things, has revamped its nuclear planning machinery; adopted a new strategic concept of flexible response; established a NATO-wide communication system; created an Atlantic Standing Naval Force; established a modern operations center, and generally intensified and broadened political consultation.

Development of Atlantic Unity

NATO is not only a defense-detente oriented organization. As the central forum for consultation and cooperation within the Alliance, it is a significant force in the development of Atlantic unity. NATO plays a vital role in the Allies' attempt to forge common objectives and assumptions and to develop effective programs for enhancing Western security and Atlantic cooperation.

Adaptable, vital and vigorous, NATO is more than an organization which seeks to guarantee international stability and security through collective defense and political cooperation. It is, as one NATO Foreign Minister said at its birth, the symbol of a process which enthrones and makes paramount the use of reason as against force.

In concluding his remarks at NATO's North Atlantic Council Meeting in Brussels (February 1969), the President, looking to the 70's, said: "As NATO enters its third decade, I see for it an opportunity to be more than it has ever been before: a bulwark of peace, the architect of new means of partnership, and an invigorated forum for new ideas and new technologies to enrich the lives of our peoples."

If the past is prologue, NATO will be all that—and maybe even a little more.

A Guide to NATO's Special Jargon

NAC—The North Atlantic Council, highest authority of the Alliance with headquarters in Brussels. It is composed of representatives from all 15 member countries.

DPC—Defense Planning Committee, a 14-member variant of the Council. Comprising all but France, it coordinates all matters connected with Alliance's integrated common defense.

NDAC—Nuclear Defense Affairs Committee; it and the NPG are the focus of the Alliance's nuclear planning activities. NDAC is open to all NATO members.

NPG—Nuclear Planning Group, a sub-group of the NDAC which passes findings and recommendations to it. The NPG is composed of three rotating members and four permanent members (Germany, Italy, U.K. and U.S.).

SYG—Secretary General of NATO, Chairman of the NAC and head of the International Staff/Secretariat.

PERM REPS—Permanent Representatives, Ambassadorial heads of national delegations accredited to NATO.

MC—Military Committee, NATO's senior military authority. It operates under the overall authority of the DPC. It is composed of the Chief of Staff of each member country except France. (Iceland, having no military forces, may be represented by a civilian.) Under the MC there are three major Commands and a regional planning group.

SACEUR—Supreme Allied Commander in Europe with headquarters (SHAPE, Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe) near Mons, in Belgium. His European Command covers an area extending from North Cape in Norway to the Mediterranean and from the Atlantic to the eastern border of Turkey (excluding the U.K.—not under any one major NATO command—and Portugal, covered by the Atlantic Ocean Command).

SACLANT—Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic headquartered in Norfolk, Virginia. This Command extends over an area from the North Pole to the Tropic of Cancer and from coastal water of North America to those of Europe and Africa.

CHANNEL COMMAND—Covers the English Channel and southern North Sea. Its headquarters are in Northwood in the British Isles.

PLANNING GROUP—Canada-United States Regional Planning Group which covers the North American area. It develops and recommends to the Military Committee plans for the defense of North America.

Navy Receives Approval to Use New Ship Fuel

The Navy has the go-ahead from the Department of Defense to shift to a new fuel for ship propulsion. An all-distillate marine diesel-type of fuel will replace the Navy Special fuel oil now in use.

The fuel change will be a gradual time-phased basis, with a three-year phase-in period considered as a minimum time by the Navy, to allow industry to adjust to the new requirement.

Under these guidelines, procurement of the new fuel could start as early as March 1970 and reach a peak estimated at 46 million barrels a year by February 1972, the Navy said.

The new fuel will be more expensive—about $48 million more per year—but the Navy said operating costs will be reduced by decreased maintenance and fewer repairs. Total benefits are estimated to be in the millions of dollars per year when the new system is fully implemented.

The shift was based on extensive research by the Navy. The present Navy Special fuel oil is high in sulphur and metallic mineral ash-forming compounds which create excessive deposits of soot and slag requiring frequent boiler cleaning and other shipboard maintenance.

Use of the all-distillate fuel will greatly reduce shipboard boiler repairs and maintenance with resultant improvements in ship readiness. The Navy said it will practically eliminate the exhausting job of routine fireside cleaning by boilertenders. It also said the adoption of the all-distillate fuel will reduce the number of varieties of main propulsion fuels now being used in the Fleet.

Certain preparatory steps must be accomplished before ships of the fleet can burn this fuel. Shipboard fuel pumps must be modified or replaced in many instances. Piping will be tested and repaired as necessary to handle the less dense fuel. Ashore, stocks of Navy special fuel oil must be drawn down and the tankage prepared for the new fuel.

The actual shift will be so timed as to permit an orderly changeover.

"GO-ANYWHERE" HOWITZER—An auxiliary-propulsion system designed and built for the U. S. Army Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., by Lockheed Aircraft Service Company, will permit the Army's 105 mm. howitzer to be operated under its own power as a conventional vehicle over hard surfaces and to "walk" through swampland.

800 High School Seniors Are Offered Army ROTC Program Scholarships

In a continuing effort to help maintain its officer cadre, the Army announced April 1 the names of 800 outstanding high school graduates who have been selected to receive four-year scholarships to any of the 272 colleges and universities that will be offering the Army ROTC program this fall.

Each scholarship pays for the tuition, textbooks and lab fees and provides a subsistence allowance of $50 per month.

The 800 winners were selected from high school seniors around the United States and in overseas areas. In addition, 450 alternates were selected.

In the near future, the Army expects to announce the names of more than 1,000 additional students who will be awarded two-year scholarships. These are awarded to college students completing their second year of ROTC and will pay the same as the four-year grants.

Since the ROTC scholarship program was authorized by Congress in 1964, approximately 3,900 scholarships have been awarded. By the school year 1970-71, 5,500 will be in effect.

The selection of the recipients is based on academic excellence, extracurricular activities, physical standards, results of college entrance examination boards, and evaluation of motivation and leadership potential.

After graduation from an Army ROTC program, students are commissioned second lieutenants and serve on active duty for four years with the Army.

AWARD—Lt. Gen. Frank C. Tharin (left), Deputy Chief of Staff (Plans and Programs), Hqs., Marine Corps, presents the Robert M. Hanson Award for the "Outstanding Marine Fighter Squadron" of 1968 to Lt. Col. Frank Petersen, Jr. (center) and Lt. Col. Herbert Lundin, former commanders of Marine Fighter Attack Squadron VMFA-314 in Vietnam.

More Cuts in FY70 Defense Budget

(Continued from Page 1)

mittee that he had told them March 19 the reduction in FY 1970 Defense outlays would be about $500 million. The additional reductions approved by President Nixon since that time (March 19) will reduce FY 1970 outlays by another $613 million, the Secretary said, making a total of $1,113 million for that year.

Secretary Laird also reminded the committe that neither the original nor the revised estimates of New Obligational Authority and Outlays include the cost of pay increases (estimated at $2.5 billion) which become effective in FY 1970 under existing legislation.

Provisions for these pay increases have been made in the Government-wide "Allowances for Contingencies" account, he said.

The Secretary did not close the door to further changes in the budget. He said President Nixon and the Bureau of the Budget were "still in the process" of reviewing the Government-wide January budget and that until this review was completed the proposed revisions "were subject to further modifications."

The Secretary again made the point that "the nation is confronted with an extremely difficult and dangerous economic and fiscal situation, and all demands on the Federal budget would have to be matched against a strict set of national priorities."

He also reminded the committee that the President, in his message on the extension of the 10 per cent income tax surcharge, "made it very clear that we have reached a point where the Nation must come to grips with the problem, and that significant reductions would have to be made in the January budget estimates."

COMMANDERS DIGEST

THIS PUBLICATION CONTAINS OFFICIAL INFORMATION, NEWS AND POLICY, DIRECT FROM WASHINGTON AUTHORIZED SOURCES.

Published weekly by Armed Forces Press Service, 1117 N. 19th St., Arlington, Va. 22209, a unified activity of the Office of Information for the Armed Forces, OASD (M&RA). Reproduction of content is authorized. Suggested dateline for materials used is WASHINGTON (AFPS).

Army Offers New Correspondence Course, July 1

For the second year, the Army War College will offer a correspondence course which will have as its theme, the Development of a U. S. National Strategy and a Supporting Military Program.

It was stressed that this curriculum is the same as the resident course and will begin July 1 of this year. The three major areas of study are strategic appraisal, strategy and military planning. The correspondence course requires about two years to complete.

Eligibility for the course by the various categories of officers includes:

Regular Army—Officers in the grade of lieutenant colonel and above must have completed 15, but not more than 25 years of promotion list service by July 1, 1969.

Reserve Component—Officers on extended active duty meet the same criteria but will compute their years of service as active commissioned Federal service or age minus 25, whichever is greater. For officers in an active reserve status not on active duty, years of service will be computed as commissioned service or age minus 25, whichever is greater.

General Officers and Colonels selected for promotion will be eligible with up to 27 years of computed service.

In addition, those wishing to take the course must have completed and have a receipt of a diploma from the U. S. Army Command and General Staff College. Either resident or non-resident courses or their equivalent are acceptable. All applicants must also have a final Top Secret clearance.

It was pointed out that the Chief of Reserve Components, the Chief of Personnel Operations, the Surgeon General, the Chief of Chaplains and the Judge Advocate General may waive service and/or other educational requirements for particularly deserving officers.

To apply for enrollment, eligible officers should complete DA Form 145.

Gates To Head Study Of All-Volunteer Force

President Richard Nixon appointed a 15-man Advisory Commission on an All-Volunteer Armed Forces March 27 under the Chairmanship of Thomas S. Gates, Jr., former Secretary of Defense (Dec. 2, 1959-Jan. 20, 1961).

In a White House statement, President Nixon said "to achieve the goal of an all-volunteer force we will require the best efforts of our military establishment and the best advice we can obtain from eminent citizens and experts in many related fields of national endeavor."

The President said he had instructed the Department of Defense and other agencies of the Executive Branch to support the study and provide needed information and assistance as a matter of high priority. The Commission's report is expected in early November, 1969.

"I have directed the Commission to develop a comprehensive plan for eliminating conscription and moving toward an all-volunteer armed force," the President said.

Explaining further, President Nixon said the Commission would study a broad range of possibilities for increasing the supply of volunteers for service, including increased pay, benefits, recruitment incentives and other practicable measures to make military careers more attractive to young men.

"It will consider possible changes in selection standards and in utilization policies," he said, "which may assist in eliminating the need for inductions.

"It will study the estimated costs and savings resulting from an all-volunteer force," he continued, "as well as the broader social and economic implications of this program."

The President pointed out that the transition to an all-volunteer force "must, of course, be handled cautiously and responsibly so that our national security is fully maintained."

The Commission will determine what standby machinery for the draft will be required in the event of a national emergency, the President said, and will give serious consideration to our requirements for an adequate reserve forces program.

Increase in Armed Forces Manpower

The Department of Defense reported March 28 that the strength of its Armed Forces increased by 14,283 in February. As of Feb. 28, the strength was 3,431,951, compared to a combined strength of 3,417,668 Jan. 31.

The figures represent full-time military personnel comprising both regulars and reserves on continuous active duty and officer candidates including cadets at the Military and Air academies and midshipmen at the Naval academy.

Broken down by the services, the figures were:

	Feb. 28, 1969	Jan. 31, 1969	Feb. 29, 1968
TOTAL DOD	3,431,951	3,417,668	3,440,135
ARMY	1,494,170	1,479,029	1,487,542
NAVY	754,176	748,381	751,446
MARINE CORPS	314,877	314,120	296,848
AIR FORCE	868,728	876,138	904,299

VA Offers Widows Educational Assistance

A veteran's widow entitled to G.I. home loan benefits is automatically eligible for the newly created widow's educational assistance from the Veterans Administration, the Washington Office pointed out March 21.

But, the reverse is not necessarily true, the VA reminded all those concerned.

Only unremarried widows of World War II, Korean Conflict and Post-Korean veterans who died as the result of military service are entitled to VA home loan guarantees.

However, unremarried widows of veterans who served at any time since the Spanish-American War and who died as a result of military service are eligible for VA educational assistance up to a maximum of 36 months.

In addition, wives of veterans who are permanently and totally disabled because of service also are eligible for the educational benefits, which amount to as much as $130 a month for full time training.

Eligible widows of WW II veterans have only until July 25, 1970, to use their G. I. home loan entitlement. The entitlement of eligible Korean Conflict widows expires Jan. 21, 1975, with eligible Post-Korean widows having 20 years from their husband's death in service, 20 years from the veteran's discharge, or March 3, 1976, whichever is later, to use their entitlement.

Widows and wives eligible for educational assistance have until Nov. 30, 1976, or eight years after their husbands' deaths or VA finding of permanent and total disability, whichever is later, to complete their education or training.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS —Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird presents the Distinguished Service Cross to Army Lt. Col. Charles C. Rogers, Olympia, Wash., at Di An during the Secretary's visit to the 1st Infantry Division area in Vietnam.

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.
Price 5 cents (single copy). Subscription Price: $2.50 per year; $3.25 additional for foreign mailing.
☆U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1969 342-474 / A-43